

REMOTE VIEWING SESSION DATA

* Remote Viewer : LB
* Interviewer : FA
* Observer(s) : _____
* _____
* _____
* Date : 10/07/85
* Starting time : 1320 hours, local
* Site # : 0762
* Acquisition by: CRV ERV PRV ARV BRV Other _____
* Working mode : GT HEM Other _____
* Feedback class: A B C

557201
308928

* Ending time : 1341 hours, local
* Notes : SEA Tng PI Back Ache
* Highest stage : III
* Evaluation : +

* Actual site : Nazca Lines, Peru
* RV summary : Pg 5
* _____
* _____

7 OCT. 85
FT. MEADE
FRED
1320 HRS.

P.I. BACKACHE

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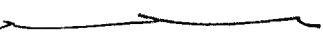


A: ACROSS
RISING
AND
DOWN
HARD C
B: LAND C

S2: BROWN C
GREEN C
COOL C

CONF. BAK.
"NOT BAK"

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308928



A:

MISS BAK.

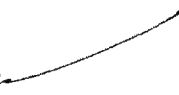
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308928



A: RISING
HARD

CONF. BAK.

557201
308928



A: RISING
HARD

B: LAND C

S2: CURVING C
SMOOTH C

ACOL BAK
VOLCANO.

COLD
WHITE CFB
ROUGH TOXIC C
ROCKY C
DRY C

(2)

SZ! WIND SOUNDS C
COOL

ACOL BUK.

LIKE COOL BREEZE
+ HOT SUN

CUNYIN C

STEOP CFB

SLOPING PC

RE

557201
308928

ACOL BUK.
"SOLAR ONE"

MISS BUK.

557201
308928

AC. ACROSS
HAND

B! LATWO

SZ! SMOOTH

ACOL BUK.
LIKE LASS

UNOVON C

WUGOD C SY

ACOL BUK.
SQUARED CORNER
(VIBRO VIBRO)
LIKE A ROUND
INTERSECTION

FLAT C
SLOPED C

SK

ACOL BUK.

(3)

SZ: MASSIVE (C)
 HOLE (C)
 SMALL (C)
 NATURAL (C)
 LOTS OF BROWN (C)
 DRY (C)
 WIDE (C)
 EXPANSIVE (C)

AI RAK ?

WIDE (C)
 OPEN (C)
 EMPTY (C)

AI RAK

~~AT THE~~
 AWE AT SMOOTHNESS
 NOTHING THERE

F LAY (C)
 LIND (C SY)
 RODS (CFR)
 TANS "

ASL RAK.
 MANS.

④



ALL RAIL.
FERN CANYON

5

SUMMARY: SITE IS OPEN, EXPANSIVE, EMPTY LAND.
IT IS FLAT & DRY. IT IS ROCKY, UNUSUAL, HARD.
IT IS MAINLY FLAT w/ SLOPING AREAS, ~~TO LAND~~.
IT HAS LINES, IS NATURAL, ROCKY

SITE END
1341

Mystery of the Ancient Nazca Lines

CPYRGHT

PICTURE STORY BY
LOREN
MCINTYRE



DEEP, STRAIGHT and thick sharp, a line is etched into the desert floor. It follows the desert in southern Peru. Wandering mile paths that cross it emphasize the precision of its design.

Throughout hundreds of square miles of arid terrain, other markings abound, most of them concentrated between the towns of Nazca and Ica. Known as the Nazca Lines, they form a geometrical mélange of quadrilaterals, triangles, and trapezoids; spirals; thin, winding narrow lines that extend more than five miles; and a desert menagerie of creatures—birds, reptiles, and what look like a monkey and a spider.

Because some of the figures resemble those of ancient Nazca pottery, archeologists have been attributing the Nazca Lines to the Nazca culture, which flourished only in the fourth century B.C. between roughly modern Ica and Lima.

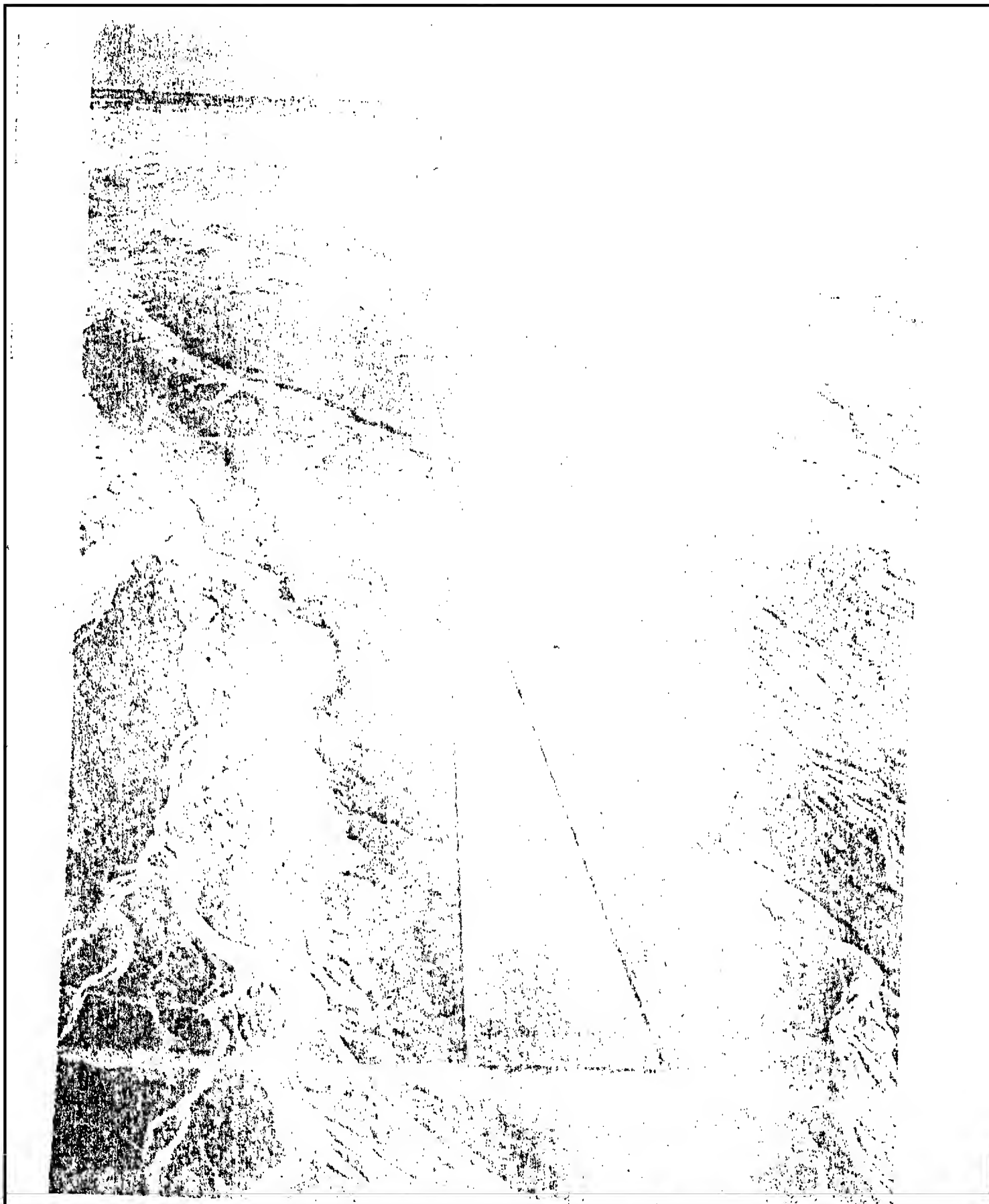
But the lines must have been some 1,000 years old by the time the Aztecs arrived in the New World. And the lines are so precise that experts expect the Nazca people to have had the means to construct them with such accuracy in this arid, treeless landscape.

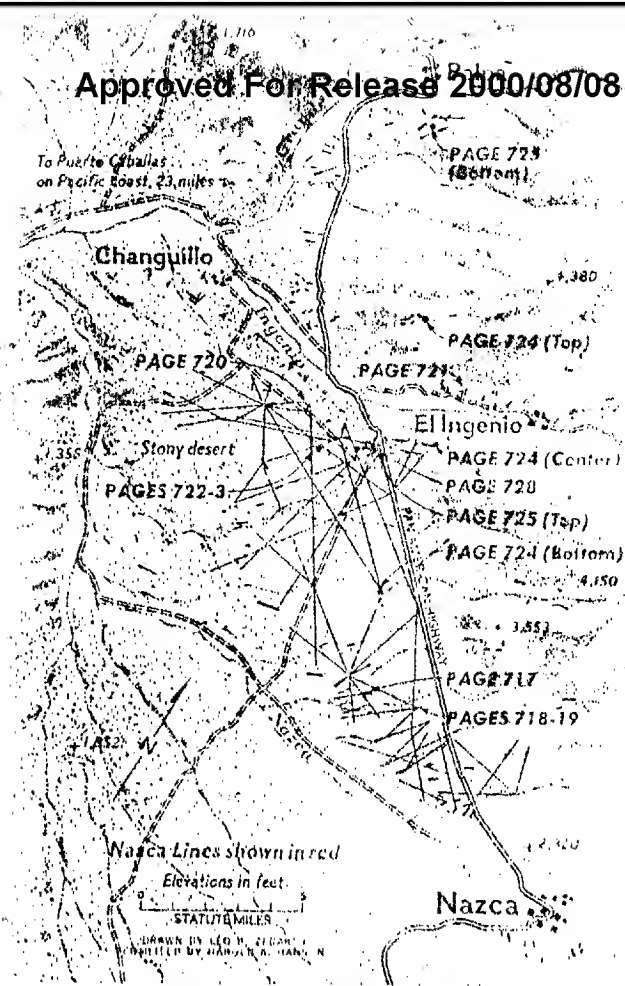
The lines were built, archeologists believe, by the Nazca people, who lived in the region. There have been many theories about why they were produced, but the most popular is some form of religious or astronomical purpose.

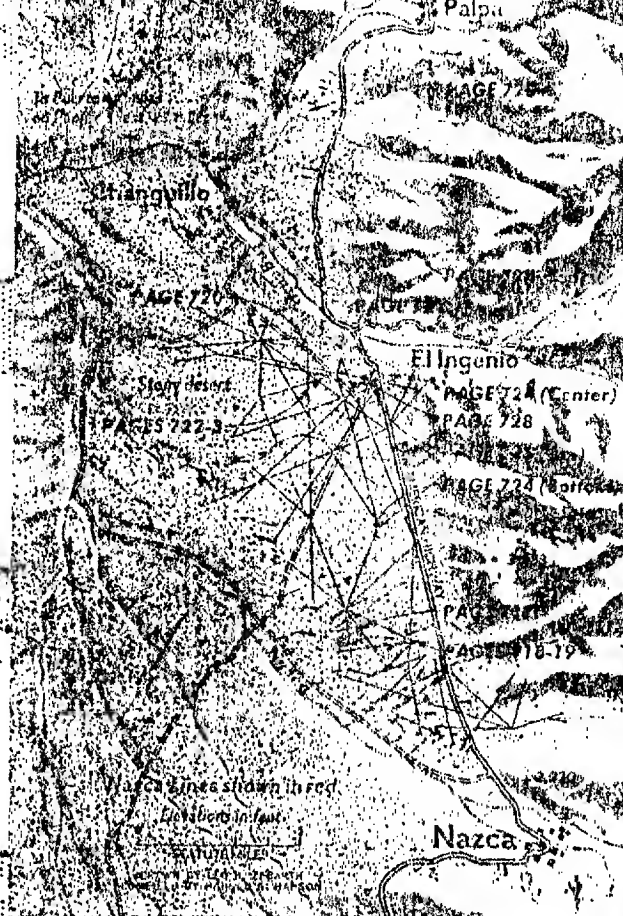
In 1926, the first scholar to study the lines was a Peruvian archaeologist, who recognized them as a prehistoric monument. He speculated that the lines were built for astronomical purposes, such as marking the time for farmers and herders to use the water to irrigate and graze.

A 1948 study, however, partly by the National Geographic Society, was aimed at determining whether the lines indeed point to celestial positions of the sun or of moon in relation to the earth. It also looked at the rising and setting of stars on the horizon of some of the higher peaks. But, the study indicates, more data could be expected to clarify.

And so the mystery remains, including the real question of all: Why did the Nazca create mysterious designs that could never be seen from the air or from the ground?







FOR MORE THAN 25 YEARS Maria Reiche has photographed and charted the Nazca lines, striving to complete a map of the hundreds of designs and figures that score a tableland some 30 miles long, threaded by the Pan American Highway (map, upper left). A National Geographic Society grant now aids her work.

At her desk in Lima (left), the German-born mathematician glances up from a chart, where azimuths of lines dart off in almost all the directions of the compass.

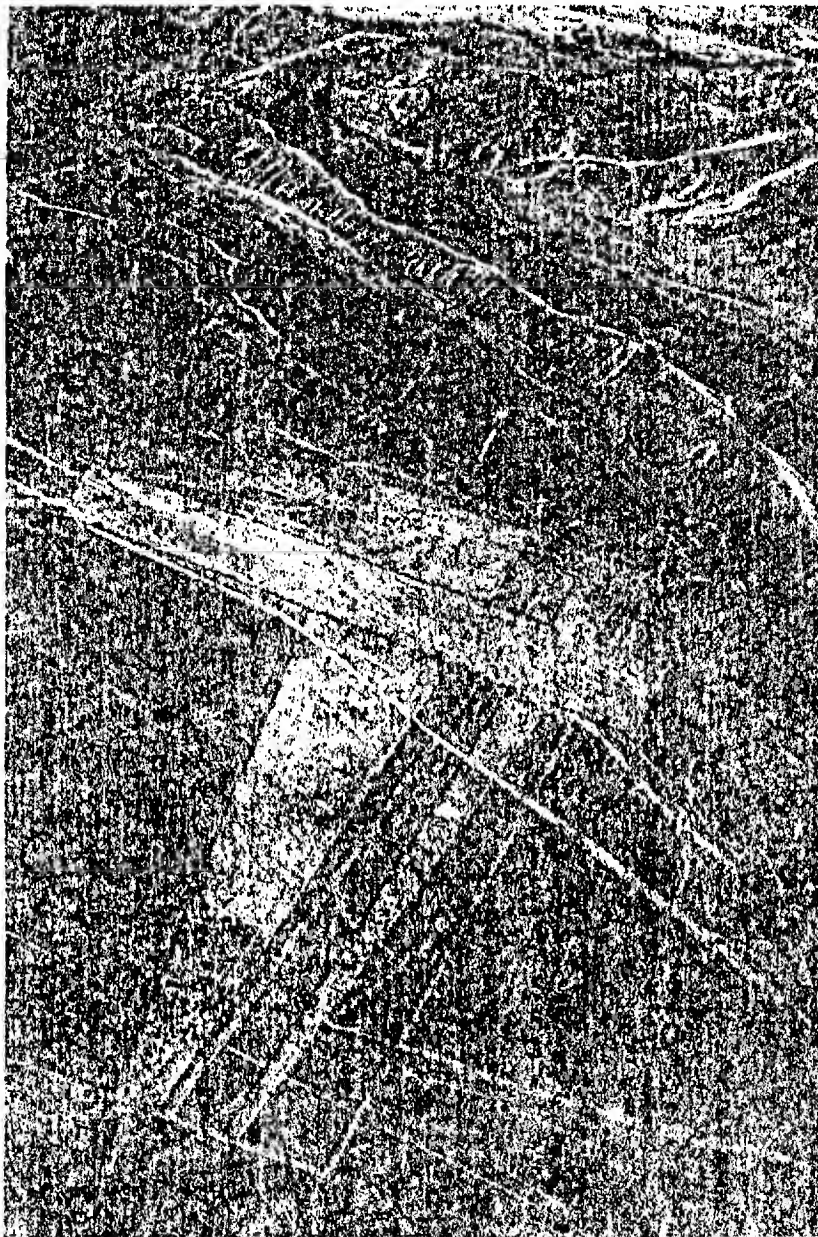
During fieldwork Miss Reiche sleeps on a camp cot behind her car on the rocky, grassless Peruvian "pampa," rising before first light for a breakfast of grapefruit and canned milk. Despite her 72 years, she then sets to work with a zeal as relentless as the noonday sun.

With the reel of tape in her left hand, she has just completed measuring one of the sides of a trapezoidal field (right). Seen from the air (above), it resembles a hillock, then branches off to form a line over the pampa.

Miss Reiche scoffs the suggestion that such markings may have been airfields for outer-space visitors to earth in prehistoric times. "Once you remove the stones, the ground is quite soft," she says. "I'm afraid the spacemen would have gotten stuck."







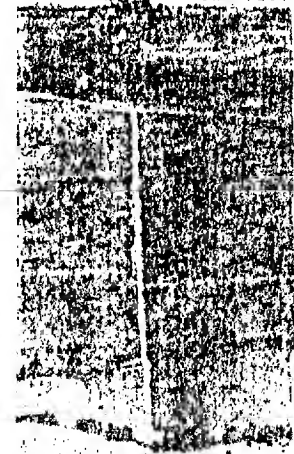
AS IF DESIGNED AND DRAWN by a mad geometrician, markings great and small litter the pampa in configurations that defy explanation. They sometimes ignore topography as well.

Trapezoids congregate on a plateau that overlooks the Ingenio Valley (above). Others march up— or is it down?—the slopes of an old wash beside farmers' fields (right), accompanied by platoons of lines that appear to go nowhere. The looped pattern below them lacks the precision of

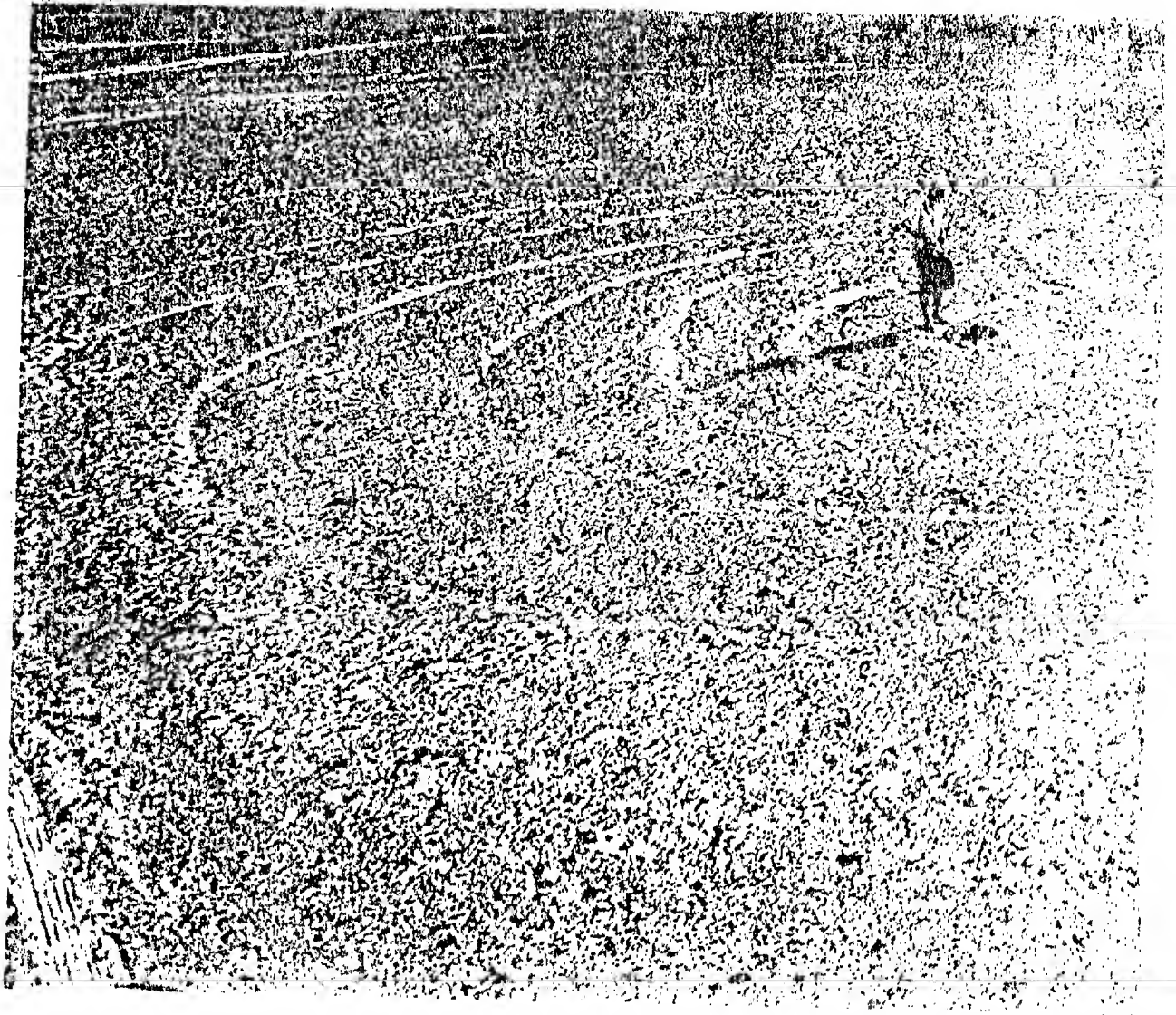
many ancient lines and may be the remains of an irrigation system.

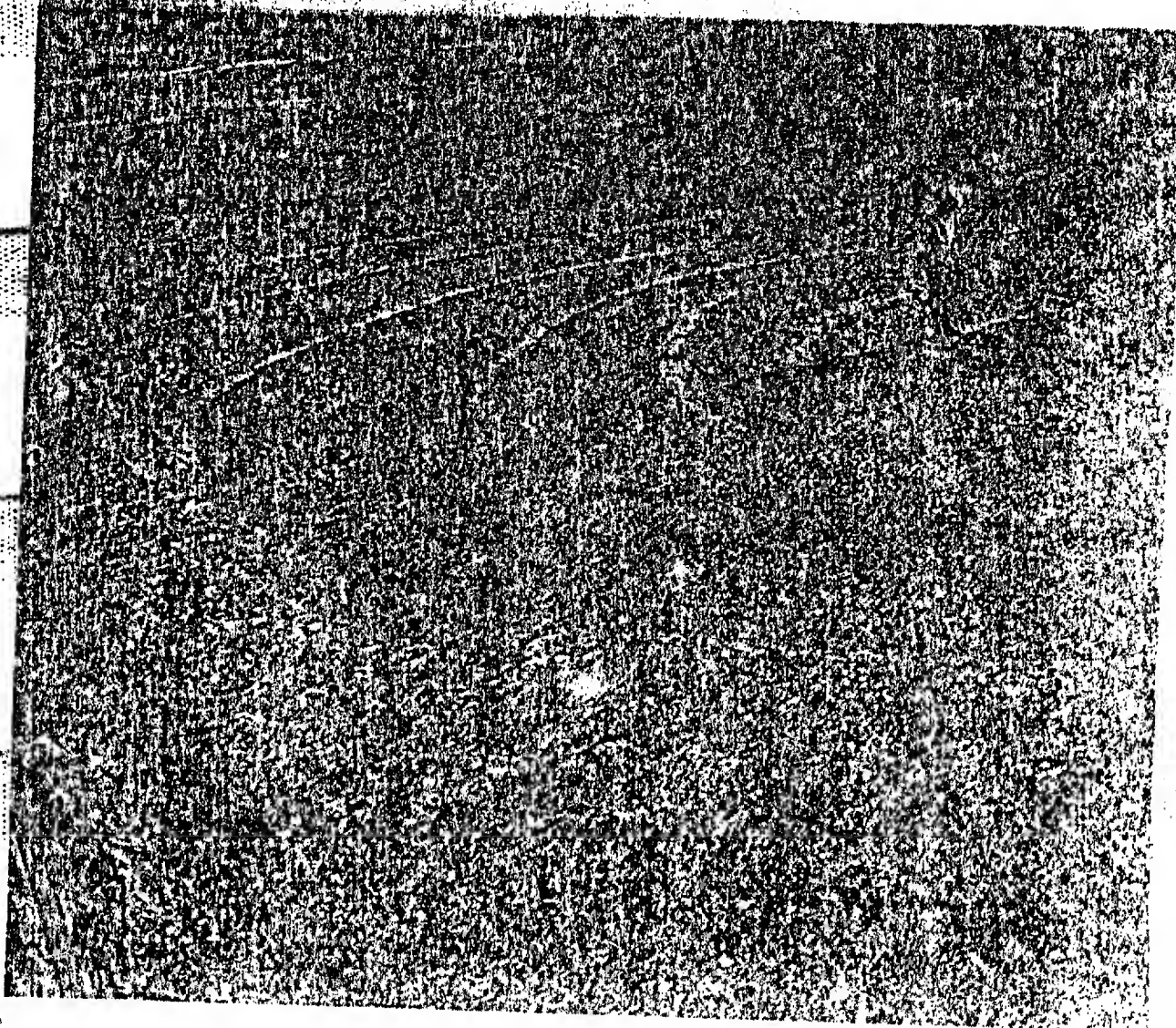
"Throughout the pampa," says Miss Reiche, "lines stretch for miles, crossing valleys and traversing hills, never swerving from their courses. Surveyors have been astonished by their straightness."

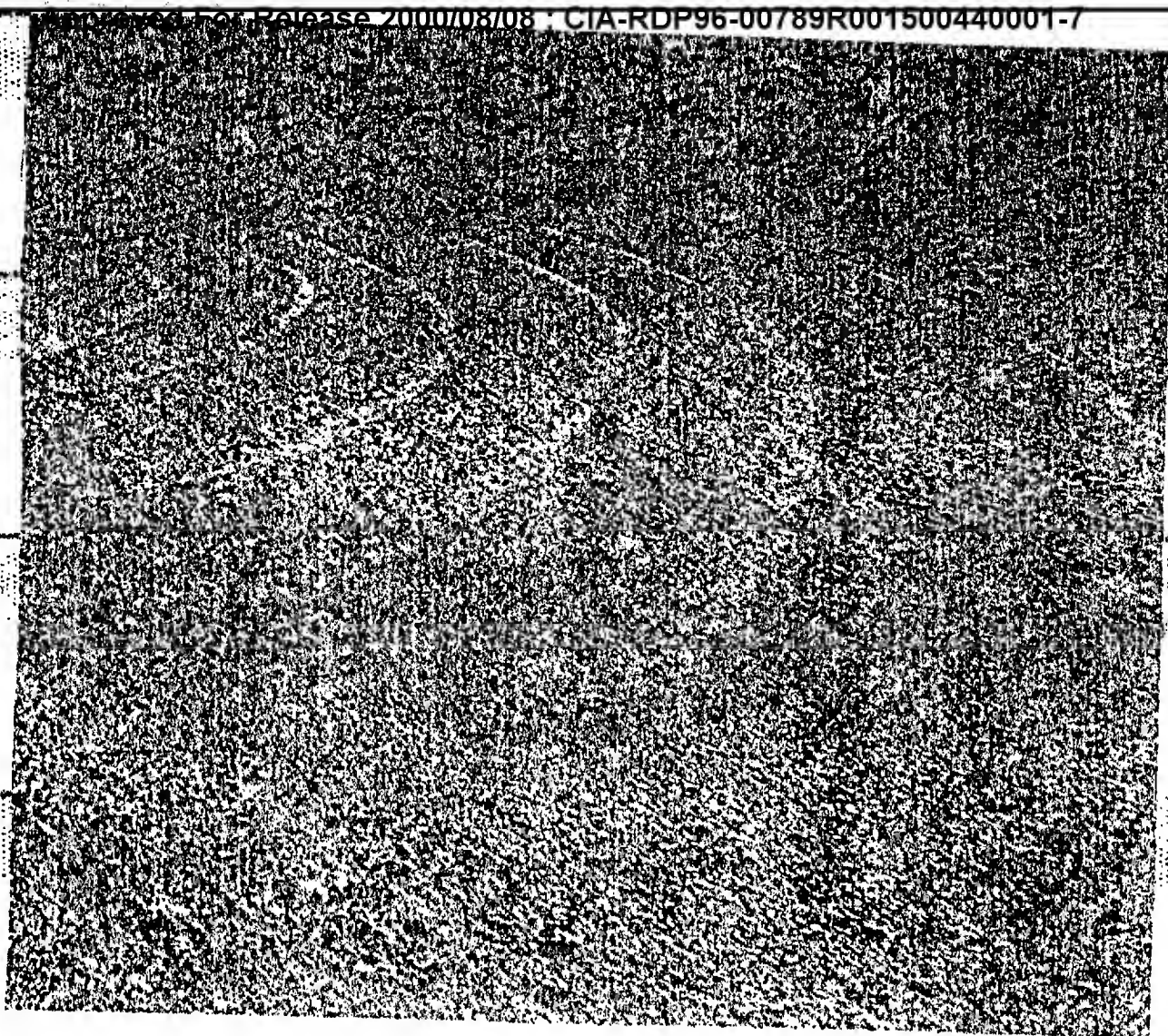
How did the Nazcas achieve such exactitude? Along some lines the remains of post, have been found at intervals approaching a mile. Perhaps sighting stations with men standing in line behind them? Perhaps.



CPYRGHT

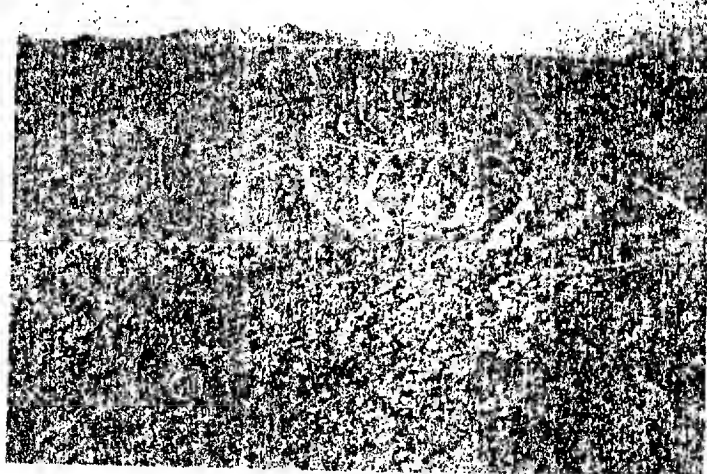






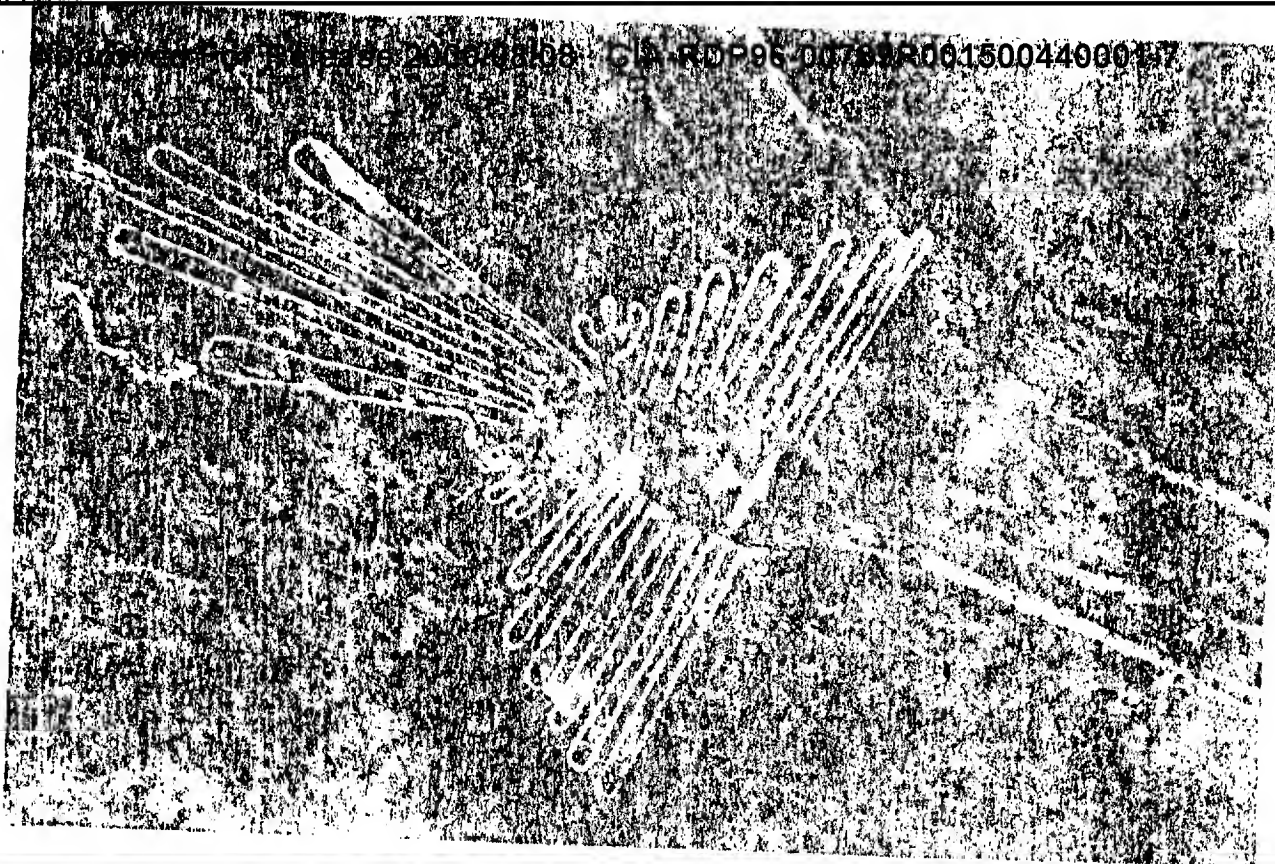
LONGER than a football field and completely visible only from the air, a monkey (left) leans to grasp—nothing. Its left hand measures more than 40 feet across (right). Miss Reiche stands within the whorled furrows that comprise its tail (above).

The figure looks like any of several monkeys—woolly, spider, or capuchin—that live in tropical forests on the east slopes of the Andes, some 200 miles distant. But Nazca artists, who probably learned of these monkeys through trade contacts with forest peoples, weren't always accurate in anatomical detail. They gave their monkey four fingers on one hand, five on the other, and a prehensile tail that curves up instead of down.



Mystery of the Ancient Nazca Lines

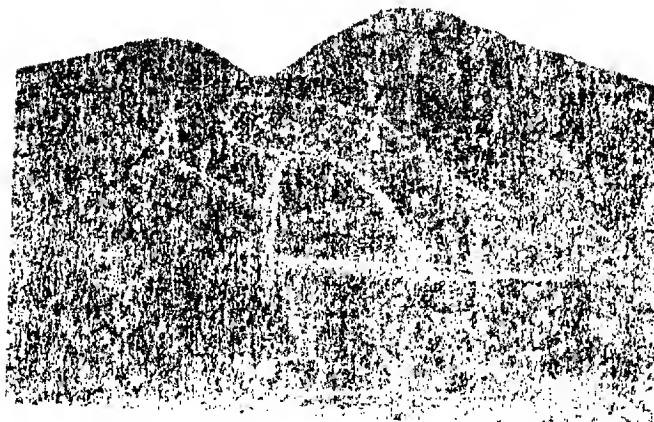




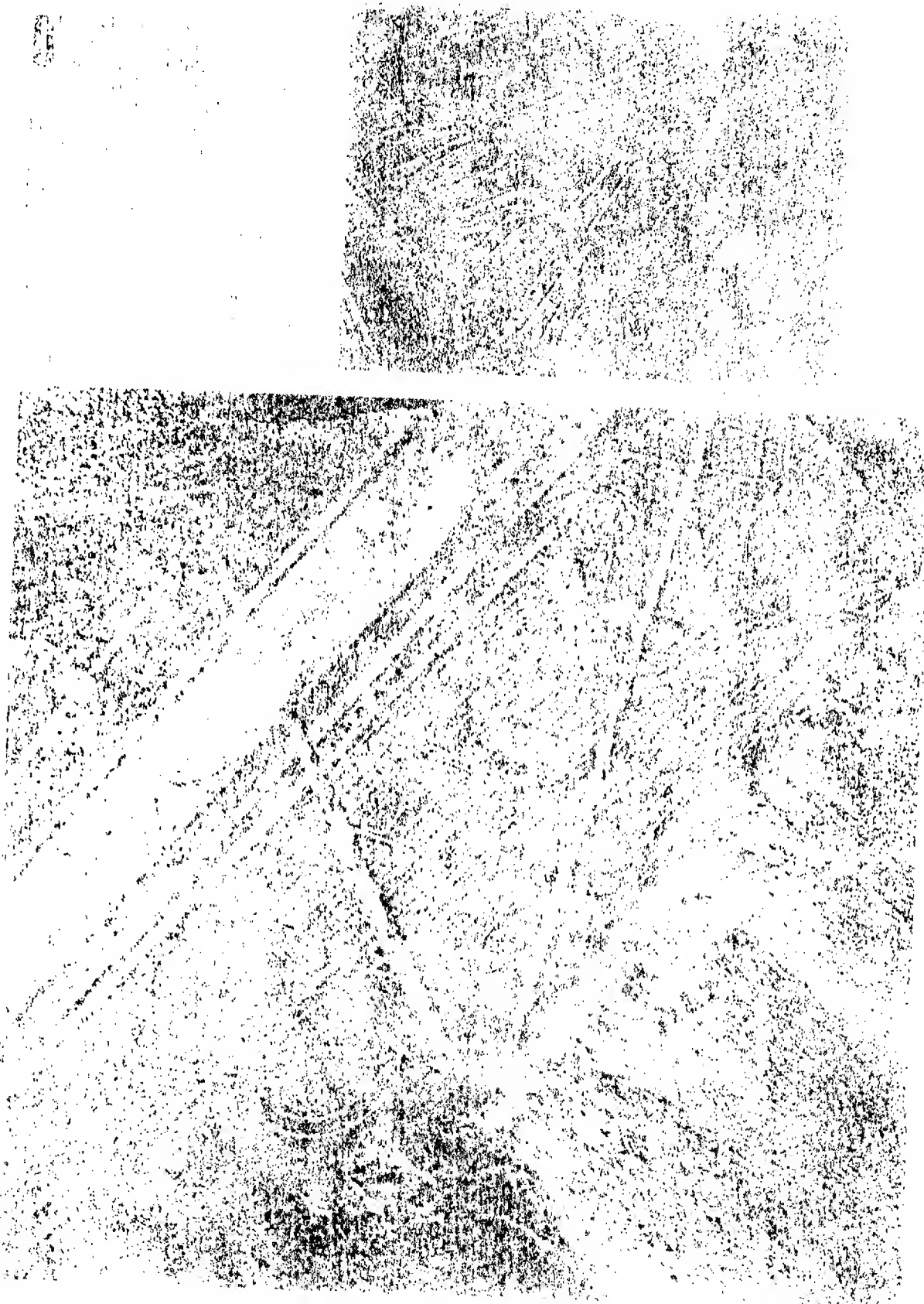
ON THE...
 BY A...
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Approved For Release 2000/08/08 : CIA-RDP96-00789R001500440001-7

C RAY FLAT (1940-1941)
 Lines remain in
 them, but they are
 the 100 feet long, 10
 long, and most of the
 and right. Some
 bugees, deep and
 similar to the
 the years 1940-1941
 the line, an effort
 when the Peruvian
 has seen the
 of the line, and
 at the Peruvian
 they stay with
 this is a
 and then, the

